Gay–straight alliance

A **gay–straight alliance** (**GSA**) is a student-led or community-based organization, found in middle schools and high schools as well as colleges and universities, primarily in the United States and Canada, that is intended to provide a safe and supportive environment forlesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) children, teenagers, and youth as well as their cisgender heterosexual allies.[1] A gay–straight alliance may also be known by another name, such as **gender–sexuality alliance** In middle schools and high schools, GSAs are overseen by a responsible teacher. The first GSAs were established in the 1980s.[2]

In the United States, the right of students to establish a GSA at school is guaranteed by both the First Amendment to the United States Constitution (with regard to every level of schooling) and the federal Equal Access Act (with regard to secondary schools where other student clubs are allowed, with the definition of secondary school for purposes of the federal law including middle schools and high schools). Since 1998, there have been at least 17 federal court cases in which high school and middle school students have conclusively prevailed in defending the free exercise of their civil rights on this issue, with federal courts consistently ruling that students have both a right to establish a GSA at school and to use the name *Gay–Straight Alliance* instead of an alternative name.[2] In 2000, the United States District Court for the Central District of California ruled in favor of high school students whose attempt to form a GSA had been blocked by the school board, in the case of *Colin v. Orange Unified School District*.[3] In 2009, the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida ruled in favor of high school students whose attempt to form a GSA had been blocked by the school board, in the case of *Gay–Straight Alliance of Yulee High School v. School Board of Nassau County*, with the federal court also ruling that the school must allow the students to use the name *Gay-Straight Alliance* instead of an alternative name that excludes the term *Gay*.[4] In 2016, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit unanimously ruled in favor of middle school students whose attempt to form a GSA had been blocked by the school board, in the case of *Carver Middle School Gay–Straight Alliance v. School Board of Lake County, Florida*.[5]

Scientific studies show that GSAs have positive academic, health, and social impacts on schoolchildren of a minority sexual orientation or gender identity.[6][7][8]

Gay–Straight Alliance

Abbreviation	GSA
Nickname	Gender–Sexuality Alliance
Type	Student club
Legal status	In the United States, the right of students in middle schools and high schools to form a GSA at school is protected by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and the federal Equal Access Act
Purpose	Provide a safe and supportive environment for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) children, teenagers, and youth as well as their cisgender heterosexual allies
Location	United States and Canada
Membership	Students in individual GSAs in thousands of middle schools and high schools as well as colleges and universities

Contents

History
- Gay Straight Alliance at Concord
- GSA at Phillips Academy
- GSA Network

Goal

Impact
- Outcomes
  - Social
  - Academic
  - Health

- Impact on students
- Impact after high school
- Impact summary
- Accomplishments

History in the United States
- Inclusivity
- Opposition

History outside the United States
- United Kingdom
- Mexico
- Canada
  - British Columbia
  - Alberta
  - Saskatchewan
  - Manitoba
  - Ontario
  - Quebec
  - New Brunswick
  - Prince Edward Island
  - Nova Scotia
  - Newfoundland and Labrador
  - Yukon
  - Northwest Territories
  - Nunavut
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Australia
- Hong Kong
- Bulgaria
- India

See also

References
- Citations in text
- Bibliography
- Sources

External links

History

Gay Straight Alliance at Concord

The first gay–straight alliance was formed in November 1988 at the Concord Academy in Concord, Massachusetts,[9] when Kevin Jennings, a history teacher at the school who had just come out as gay, was approached by Meredith Sterling, a student at the school who was straight, but was upset by the treatment of gay students and others. Jennings recruited some other teachers at the school, thus forming the first gay–straight alliance. One of the first to join was Sterling's classmate S. Bear Bergman.[10] Jennings credits students for both the establishment of the club, as well as for setting the agenda of struggling against homophobia, and for changes to CA's nondiscrimination policy.[11] Jennings would go on to found the Gay, Lesbian & Straight Education Network (GLSEN) in Boston in 1990.[10]

According to a thirty-year retrospective about the history of the group, Concord Academy reported in 2018 that students at the academy had renamed the group "a few years ago" to "Gender Sexuality Alliance". Faculty mentor Nancy Boutilier said, "That gay-straight language was really important at the time. Times change, though. To students today, that sounds so binary."[10]

GSA at Phillips Academy

A few months after Concord started the first Gay Straight Alliance club, another Massachusetts preparatory school north of Boston, Phillips Academy, started one of their own. It began with a meeting called by Phillips student Sharon Tentarelli for February 7, 1989, with little advance notice. A dozen people attended, including a mix of student, teachers, and staff. This was the second such group, after Concord Academy.[11]:115[12] The group was well-received, and some staff and faculty became supporters, both gay, and straight. Athletic director Kathy Henderson was one of the supporters, and she later went on to co-found the GLSEN two years later, along with Kevin Jennings of Concord Academy.[12][13]

GSA Network

The GSA Network is an LGBT rights organization was founded in 1998 by Carolyn Laub to empower youth activists to start GSA clubs in their respective schools to motivate and inspire fellow students to fight against homophobia and transphobia. Laub initially started working with this movement in 40 GSA clubs in the San Francisco Bay area during 1988–99 and then gradually expanded to other cities and states. By 2001, The GSA Network became a statewide organization having branches in other schools in different parts of the state. In the year 2005, it began operating programs nationally. The year 2008 saw the GSA network become incorporated as its own independent 501(c)3 non-profit organization. Prior to that, it was a fiscally sponsored project of The Tides Center. In 2015, the network hired two long time staff to serve as Co-Executive Directors to replace outgoing founder and Executive Director Carolyn Laub. In 2016, the *Gay-Straight Alliance Network* formally changed its name to *Genders & Sexualities Alliance Network* and continues to network organizations representing over 4000 GSA clubs across the nation.[14]

The GSA Network organization is based in San Francisco and has regional offices in Los Angeles, Fresno, and New Orleans.

Goal

The goal of most gay–straight alliances is to make their school community safe, facilitate activism on campus, and create a welcoming environment for LGBT students. They are part of the LGBT student movement and participate in national campaigns to raise awareness, such as the *Day of Silence*, *National Coming Out Day*, *No Name Calling Week*,[15] *Transgender Day of Remembrance*, *Harvey Milk Day*, *GSA day*[16] or locally organized campaigns, such as *Take It Back: Anti-Slur Campaign*, *Beyond the Binary*, *LGBTQ-Inclusive Curriculum* and others.[17] Many GSAs work with local chapters of the *Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network* (GLSEN) or *Gay–Straight Alliance Network*,[18] a national organization supporting youth leadership. The registered number of GSAs with GLSEN is over 4000, as of 2008.[19] In California, there are over 900 GSAs registered with *GSA Network*,[20] representing over half of California's high schools.[20] Over half the states in the United States have one or more statewide groups that work with GSAs. Many of these state based groups and local chapters of GLSEN participate in the *National Association of GSA Networks*. GSA Networks have been formed to help local area students to network and connect to local resources, provide training for youth leaders, and sponsor local GSA efforts.

The inclusion of cisgender heterosexual allies in the missions of these groups "is an important distinguishing factor from early support groups for LGBT teens, and recognizes the need for a comprehensive approach to youth safety," and attempts to build a network of support for non-heterosexual and transgender teens, as well as raising awareness of homophobia and heterosexism.[21]

Impact

Outcomes

Social

LGBT students routinely experience harassment in their schools however, GSAs and other support clubs have been found to provide social support for LGBT students. Students have reported hearing homophobic remarks from both students and instructors in their schools.[22] In addition, the more harassment students reported, the more likely the student also reported higher levels of depression and lower self-esteem.[22] However, LGBT students attending a school with an active support club reported hearing less homophobic

expressions and experienced less victimization than LGBT students attending a school without a GSA or support club.[6] In addition, LGBT students with a GSA in their high school reported more positive outcomes when it came to high school belonging and school victimization.[8]

In addition to the mere presence of a GSA on campus, level of participation in a GSA has also been linked to the amount of social suppor reported by LGBT students. A 2011 study by Toomey, Ryan, Diaz and Russell (2011)[7] found that the presence of a GSA, participation in a GSA, and perceived effectiveness of a GSA were each individually associated with youth's well being. In certain cases, research showed these three factors protected youth's well being against victimization. Furthermore, youths who participated in a GSA reported lower levels of depression and higher self-esteem.[7]

GSAs are important not only at the individual level, but also to promote the education of LGBT issues to school populations.[23] GSA's have been found to promote social activism. Researchers have argued that GSAs are a grassroots student initiated form of activism. The same researchers claimed that GSAs are important to challenge the status Quo, confront discrimination, and reconceptualize gender.[23]

Academic

LGBT youths in schools across the U.S. are subject to serious obstacles that may impact their ability to perform in school. A 2011 study found that two thirds of LGBT students reported feeling unsafe at school.[22] Some students felt so unsafe that they reported missing school due to safety concerns.The same study found that the GPA of LGBT children was, on average, half a grade lower than straight.[22] This may be an indicator that LGBT youth face different barriers to education than straight youth.

LGBT youth's school experience may impact their life decisions.LGBT youth in high school were less likely to report that they wanted to pursue further education than straight youth.[22] These findings suggest that LGBT youths' negative experiences in primary education relate to their decision not to continue on in the education system. This then robs LGBT youth of all of the opportunities that advanced education offers.

However, an active GSA on a high school campus has been associated with better academic outcomes for LGBT students. LGBT youth attending schools with an active GSA were less likely to report feeling unsafe at school and were less likely to miss school due to a threat to their safety.[6] Additionally, LGBT youths who had an active GSA at their high school reported higher educational attainment than LGBT youth who did not have a GSA on their high school campus.[7]

Health

GSAs are associated with better mental health outcomes for LGBT students.LGBT students with a GSA in their high school reported less depression less general psychological distress and higher self-esteem than students without a GSA at their high school.[8][7] Students in schools that had an active GSA also reported less truancy[24]). LGBT students with a support club in their school also reported lower levels of victimization and suicide attempts in comparison to schools without a support group[6][24]).

GSAs have also been associated with other reduced health risk factors. LGBT students with a GSA in their high school reported more positive outcomes when it came to alcohol use and problems related to alcohol use.[8][24] LGBT students with support groups in their schools reported half as much dating violence and less casual sex.[6][24] Students with an active GSA in their high school were also less likely to be threatened or injured at school in comparison to students without an active GSA.[6]

Impact on students

GSAs are associated with benefits for LGBT students while they are attending school and beyond. The next important step is to understand why GSAs are associated with these benefits. One qualitative study found that the most beneficial aspect of a GSA was that it provides direct support to LGBTQ members and helps create a support network for LGBT students by connecting them.[25] Another qualitative study found that GSAs were beneficial to LGBTQ students because they act as a protective factor for LGBT students' educational and social experience in school. The study further explained that GSAs provided LGBT students with a sense of identity within their school, improved their self-esteem, and even provided students with courage and support to come out to their families and peers.[26]

One study investigated some of the possible factors within GSAs to discover which specific components of GSAs were associated with which beneficial outcomes. This study found that when GSA advisors served for longer periods of time, students had better health outcomes. In addition, LGBT students who perceived they had more control over their GSA experience and LGBT students who perceived their school to be more supportive had healthier outcomes. In addition, this study reported that "students level of GSA advocacy also predicted students' sense of life purpose."[27]

Impact after high school

The relationship between having a GSA in a high school and attitudes towards LGBT individuals does not end after high school. The mere presence of a GSA, whether or not students participated in said GSA, is related to students' attitudes toward LGBT people beyond their time in their high school. University students who reported having a GSA in their high school were more likely to report positive attitudes towards LGBT individuals while attending their university.[28] This was true for all students except students whom were raised in the southern U.S. where having a GSA in one's high school actually correlated with less positive attitudes toward LGBT individuals.

Impact summary

GSAs are associated with positive social academic and health outcomes for LGBT students. The relationship between having a GSA in one's high school and certain positive social outcomes is known to last beyond high school, however little beyond that is known about the long lasting associations with high school GSAs. Further research should be conducted on the lasting effects if GSAs for LGBT individuals. Researchers have also claimed that GSAs are important not only to LGBT students, but also to change the school climate as a whole to be more informed and respectful of LGBT issues. It has also been claimed that GSAs are important to get students involved in social activism. Researchers should investigate the relationship between having a GSA in a high school the school's social climate. Due to the positive associations between GSAs and student outcomes, school faculty including school psychologists and counselors should become social justice advocates for LGBTQ students by supporting GSAs on their campuses.[29]

Accomplishments

The various accomplishments since the founding of the GSAs include:

- GSAs have played a great leadership role in the grassroots by organizing the passage of many ground-breaking, statewide legislations, like the AB 537: The California Student Safety and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.
- It has achieved a critical victory as the plaintiff in the first lawsuit filed under AB 537; which was a three-year settlement agreement which required the Visalia schools to enact sweeping reforms including mandatory teacher and student trainings that would be supportive to LGBT students.
- It also helped to pass 11 key laws to protect LGBT youth and create safer school environment.
- They also launched the National Association of GSA Networks in 2005 to unite statewide organizations to support GSAs and to accelerate the growth and impact of the GSA movement nationwide. To date, there are 40 states which have joined the National Association in the United States of America alone.[30]

History in the United States

Described as "perhaps the most important precursor of the GSA movement," Los Angeles' *Project 10* is seen as the start of the GSA movement. Founded in 1984, *Project 10* was widely recognised as the first organised effort to provide support for LGBTQ youth in schools across the United States. The majority of its facilitators were heterosexual, and was named after the commonly-held statistic that 10 per cent of the adult male population is "exclusively homosexual". *Project 10* focused on issues such as drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and discussing issues of high-risk sexual behavior.[21]

The first GSA was started in 1988, in Concord, Massachusetts at Concord Academy by Kevin Jennings, the founder and head of the Gay Lesbian Straight Education Network GLSEN. The first public school gay–straight alliance was started at Newton South High School (Newton Centre, Massachusetts) by teacher Robert Parlin.[31] GSAs made headlines in 1999 with the Federal Court ruling in *Utah–East High Gay/Straight Alliance v. Board of Education of Salt Lake City School District*.[32][33] This ruling found that denying access to a school-based gay–straight alliance was a violation of the Federal Equal Access Act giving students the right to use facilities for extra curricular activities at any school that receives public funding—regardless of private standing or religious affiliation.

On January 24, 2012, the United States Secretary of Education, Arne Duncan, released a video on YouTube commemorating *GSA Day* and endorsing GSA clubs in schools.[34]

Inclusivity

Approximately 28 per cent of participants at GSA Network identify as heterosexual.[20]

Opposition

Some students face opposition from school administrations, elected school boards, or local communities in starting a school GSA.

In 2015, students at Brandon High School in Rankin County, Mississippi, attempted to start a GSA, but the school board met and publicly stated they wanted to prevent the formation of "gay clubs" in the school district. They then created a policy requiring parents to provide written permission before a student can join any club. Students then protested with support from the ACLU.[35]

Students at West Carteret High School in Morehead City, North Carolina tried to start a GSA but the Carteret County Board of Education turned it down. In 1999, the Orange Unified School District in Orange County, California moved to prohibit the formation of a GSA at El Modena High School. The students then sued the school board, claiming that their rights under the First Amendment and the 1984 Equal Access Act had been violated. In the first-ever ruling of its kind, Judge David O. Carter of the United States District Court for the Central District of California issued a preliminary injunction ordering the school to allow the GSA to meet.[36]

The right of students to establish a GSA at school is guaranteed by both the First Amendment to the United States Constitution (with regard to every level of schooling) and the federal Equal Access Act (with regard to secondary schools as long as other student clubs are allowed, with the definition of secondary school for purposes of the federal law including middle schools and high schools).

> *GSAs cannot be banned if other non-curricular student clubs are allowed to exist at the school. The Federal Equal Access Act and the First Amendment of the US Constitution establish the requirement of equal treatment for all non-curriculum related clubs regardless of the content of speech at the club meetings.*[20]
>
> — GSA Network

History outside the United States

Worldwide, gay–straight alliances are not as common as the organizations are in the United States, but are beginning to spread, particularly in Canada.

United Kingdom

In the UK, there has always been more of an emphasis on stand alone lesbian and gay youth groups that take place outside of the school setting, often funded by the local health authority or education service. The first GSA in the UK was founded in 2000 by CN Lester at Putney High School GDST, and led in part to the formation of Queer Youth Network. The second GSA in the UK was started in 2010 at Shimna Integrated College in Northern Ireland. Another GSA started in 2012 by Copland Community school in Wembley.[37] The setting up of the club has subsequently resulted in the school being known for "tackling homophobic prejudice".[37] Acland Burghley school in Camden set up a gay–straight alliance in 2012 called *Connected*.[38]

Mexico

The first GSA in Mexico was begun by a group of students in 2004 at the American School Foundation, a private American school in Mexico City. The GSA was initially opposed by several school board members and a small group of religious conservative parents. But the students eventually won and formed the student club. The GSA's co-advisor, Ian K. Macgillivray, wrote several articles detailing his students' experiences, as well as the book, *Gay-Straight Alliances: A Handbook for Students, Educators, and Parents* (2007, Harrington Park Press).[39][40]

Canada

As Canada has two official languages, LGBT student clubs may be referred to as gay-straight alliances (GSA), queer-straight alliances (QSA), alliance allosexuelle-hétérosexuelle (AAH), or alliance gaie-hétéro (AGH).

In May 2010 Egale Canada launched MyGSA.ca, a website focused on GSAs and their role in making Canadian schools safer and more LGBTQ inclusive.[41] Their website includes educational resources for GSAs and information about available bursaries and funding.[41] While MyGSA previously included a directory of registered Canadian GSA,[42] this feature is no longer available on their website. Prior to closing the public directory more than 283 GSAs had registered with the website.[43]

Currently there are no federal laws in Canada regarding GSAs. Any laws are specific to each province or territory

British Columbia

The first GSA in Canada was started in 1998 at Pinetree Secondary School in Coquitlam, British Columbia.[44] The start of the Pinetree GSA garnered national media attention, and its members continued to play a role in public affairs by meeting with successive provincial Ministers of Education, testifying before the B.C. Safe Schools Task Force on anti-bullying, and delivering workshops to students and educators about LGBT-sensitive inclusive language and how to start GSAs. In early 2002, the Pinetree GSA held the first Pride Day at a high school in Canada. The Pride Day included an information fair with booths from various local LGBT organizations, PrideTalk workshops delivered in numerous classes, and an assembly with a talk on transgender rights and a performance by G.L.A.S.S., a local LGBT youth choir.[44]

As of 2011, 41% of schools in British Columbia were reported to have a GSA.[45][43]

Alberta

The first GSA in Alberta was started in 2000 at the Lindsay Thurber Comprehensive High School in Red Deer.[46] While members initially feared backlash, there was little-to-no negative reaction to the club.[43]

In 2011, the Edmonton public school board introduced a policy which mandates that all school principals must establish a GSA if asked for one by students. The same year, the school board assigned a district consultant to provide support for GSAs within the city and host a monthly meeting for GSA members to network.[47]

In 2017, the Government of Alberta introduced Bill 24, the *Act to Support Gay-Straight Alliances*, which mandated that all schools within the province allow student to create a GSA, allow them to explicitly name it a gay-straight alliance or queer-straight alliance, and prohibits school officials from notifying parents if their child joined a GSA.[48] Schools that do not comply with the bill's requirement are subject to lose government funding.[49][50] Following the release of the bill, there was a public outcry from both politicians[51] and parents.[52] In April 2018, the Justice Centre for Constitutional Freedoms (JCCF) filed a Court of Queen's Bench challenge application claiming that prohibiting school officials from notifying parents when their child joins a GSA violates their constitutional rights.[53]

Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan, Carlton Comprehensive High School houses one of the first GSA movements in the city of Prince Albert. The first GSA in the city of Saskatoon first met on March 18, 2003 at Mount Royal Collegiate.[54] Since then, GSAs have been established at Nutana, Walter Murray, Evan Hardy, Marion Graham, Bedford Road and Aden Bowman Collegiates. The city of North Battleford Saskatchewan, had their first GSA in 2004 at Sakewew High School, a First Nations school.

Saskatchewan's first GSA summit took place on April 15, 2016 in Saskatoon.[55]

Manitoba

In 2013, the Manitoba government introduced Bill 18, *The Public Schools Amendment Act (Safe and Inclusive Schools)*. This act required school board to accommodate all student requests to form GSAs.[44]

Ontario

The first GSA in Ontario was started in 2008 at the Sunnyside Public School in Kitchener.[44]

In Ontario, Arnprior District High school, a small rural Ottawa Valley town started a GSA created by the students in 2009. This GSA won one of three Jer's Vision "Youth Role Model of The Year" awards in April 2009.[56] The next year a GSA was founded by students in 2010 at Renfrew Collegiate Institute in the town of Renfrew.[57]

In December 2011, the government of the most populous Canadian province, Ontario, announced it would bring a legislation making it mandatory for all publicly funded schools to support the formation of "tolerance clubs" and student associations. Gay–straight clubs were to be specifically mentioned in that act. The main focus of that Bill 14 would be to counterattack bullying of students, particularly those of a racial or sexual minority.[58][44]

Beyond a school group the Toronto District School Board has been committed to an unwritten alliance with their students. In addition to co-hosting the OUTShine GSA National Summit in 2013, they funded the Triangle Program at OASIS Alternative School, designed for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender students who are at risk of dropping out or committing self-harm because of harassment in regular schools.[43]

As of 2011, 37% of schools in Ontario were reported to have a GSA.[45][43]

Quebec

New Brunswick

In 2008, the non-profit organization Pride in Education was founded to protect the safety and wellbeing of LGBT students in New Brunswick.[59] In 2010, they held the first annual Pride in Education GSA Conference for students and teachers interested in creating GSAs.[60][61]

The first GSA in New Brunswick was founded in 2013 at Woodstock High School following the suggestion of Svend Robinson.[62]

Prince Edward Island

The University of Prince Edward Island's Social Justice Studies program founded shOUT!, an annual conference aimed as GSAs but open to the public, in 2013.[63][64][65]

Nova Scotia

In 1998, The Youth Project, a non-profit focused on LGBT youth in Nova Scotia, received funding from Health Canada to increase education about LGBT in schools. Through this initiative, the organization was able to found the first GSA in Nova Scotia at Millwood High School.[66] The Youth Project currently hosts a list of all GSAs in the province on their website.[67]

Newfoundland and Labrador

The first GSA conference in Newfoundland and Labrador was held at Corner Brook Regional High in 2013.[68][69]

Yukon

While the Yukon Department of Education does not have specific legislation regarding GSA, it does have a policy which mandates safety and inclusion for LGBT students which has been used in the justification for GSAs.[70][71] Additionally, the territory mandates that all schools must appoint a staff member as a “safe contact” to provide support for LGBT students.[47]

In 2013, a group of student requested to start a GSA at Vanier Catholic Secondary in Whitehorse. The school initially denied this request as it conflicted with the school's Catholic, anti-gay policies.[72] Students of the school protested the denial by wearing pink shirts and holding a sit-in at the Yukon legislative building[73] and wearing rainbow socks to their graduation ceremony.[47][74] Following the protests, the Yukon Department of Education overturned the school's policy regarding GSAs as it did not meet the mandates outlines in the department's Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Policy.[75]

Northwest Territories

Nunavut

The only GSA in Nunavut is at Inuksuk High School in Iqaluit.[76]

Netherlands

The first GSAs in the Netherlands were started in 2009. At the beginning of 2011, a nationwide campaign was started on television to promote GSAs in Dutch schools, featuring several well-known young actors and singers. A number of GSAs already exist in a wide variety of Dutch schools throughout the country, most of them at the university level, but increasingly popular on secondary school level.

New Zealand

Nelson College,[77] the Nelson College for Girls,[78] Nayland College[79][80][81] and other schools have had GSAs set up, often with the support of youth mental health bodies.[82][83][84] Kira Byrne, a GSA leader at Nelson College for Girls, says that the legalization of same-sex marriage in New Zealand in 2013 created shifts in attitudes towards LGBT people in New Zealand, but that boys at Nelson College were afraid to go to the GSA there because "other boys would wait outside to beat up anyone that came out."[78]

Australia

In Australia, the group Safe Schools Coalition Victoria piloted a system of reducing homophobia though teacher training and student groups that promote inclusion of LGBT young people.[85] Started by The Foundation for Young Australians and Gay and Lesbian Health Victoria, along with La Trobe University, the program was expanded to run Australia wide. The program is supported by Beyondblue, Headspace, the University of Canberra, Macquarie University, University of Western Sydney, Curtin University, various family planning and HIV prevention groups, government bodies and Uniting Church organizations.[86]

Hong Kong

In 2008, students at The University of Hong Kong founded Queer Straight Alliance (QSA), a registered society under Hong Kong laws.[87] For several years it was the only GSA in the city, and it serves students in all campuses through social activities, career support and advocacy. In more recent years, university students in the city have formed other student LGBT groups. However, GSA efforts in secondary schools remain limited, if any.

Bulgaria

In 2016, Bulgaria became the first country in the Balkans to open a gay–straight alliance in Sofia American College.

India

The first GSA in India was started in Tagore International School in New Delhi in 2014 by a group of students and their mentor Shivanee Sen who had formed a pro-LGBT group initiative known as 'Breaking Barriers' which was the first student-led campaign in India to address LGBTQI (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex) issues. This group was first inspired to care and focus on the lives of oppressed students and hijras, a community of transgender women, intersex individuals, and eunuchs in India who are marginalized both socially and economically.[88] At Presidency University, Kolkata, around 100 students have formed a GSA group called Ardhek Akash, which also produces a magazine of the same name. In recent months the group has formed new chapters at Jadavpur University and St. Xavier's College—also in Calcutta—and is looking to expand further.[89]

See also

- Campus Pride (US)
- National Union of Students LGBT Campaign (UK)

- NOH8 Campaign
- Queer Youth Network (UK)

References

Citations in text

1. "What is a GSA" (https://gsanetwork.org/what-is-a-gsa/) *GSA Network*. Retrieved January 11, 2018.
2. "GSA court victories" (https://www.aclu.org/other/gsa-court-victories-guide-lgbt-high-school-students) *ACLU*. Retrieved April 11, 2018.
3. "ACLU: Appeals court ruling allows gay-straight-alliance clubs" (https://www.lambdalegal.org/in-court/cases/colin-v-orange-unified-school-district) *Lambda Legal*. February 4, 2010. Retrieved April 11, 2018.
4. "ACLU settles Yulee High School Gay-Straight Alliance lawsuit" (https://www.aclufl.org/en/press-releases/aclu-settles-yulee-high-school-gay-straight-alliance-lawsuit-students-meet-campus) *ACLU*. August 10, 2010. Retrieved April 11, 2018.
5. "ACLU: Appeals court ruling allows gay-straight-alliance clubs" (http://www.orlandosentinel.com/news/lake/os-gay-straight-alliance-case-thrown-out-20161206-story.html). *Orlando Sentinel*. December 6, 2016. Retrieved April 11, 2018.
6. Goodenow, C. , Szalacha, L. , & Westheimer, K. (2006). School support groups, other school factors, and the safety of sexual minority adolescents. Psychology in the Schools, 43(5), 573-589
7. Toomey, R., Ryan, C., Diaz, R., & Russell, S. T (2011). High school gay-straight alliances (GSAs) and young adult well-being: An examination of GSA presence, participation, and perceived effectiveness. Applied Developmental Science, 15(4), 175–185.
8. Heck, N. C., Flentje, A., & Cochran, B. N. (2013). Offsetting risks: High school gay-straight alliances and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) youth. Psychology Of Sexual Orientation And Gender Diversity, 1(S), 81-90. doi:10.1037/2329-0382
9. Springate, Megan E. "18 LGBTQ Civil Rights in America" *LGBTQ Heritage Theme Study* (https://web.archive.org/web/20190110103442/https://www.scribd.com/document/352110175/LGBTQ-Heritage-Theme-Study-Volume-Two). **2**. p. 58. Archived from the original (https://www.scribd.com/document/352110175/LGBTQ-Heritage-Theme-Study-Volume-Two) on 2019-01-10. Retrieved January 10, 2019.
10. Koelz, Heidi (November 2, 2018), "The GSA at 30 - Concord Academy" (https://concordacademy.org/news/the-gsa-at-30/), *Concord Academy*, Concord, Massachusetts, retrieved January 10, 2019
11. Lane, Stephen (12 September 2018). "Pulpits, Pink Triangles, and Basement Meetings". *No Sanctuary: Teachers and the School Reform That Brought Gay Rights to the Masses* (https://books.google.com/books?id=PZxqDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA115). Book collections on Project MUSE. Lebanon, NH: University Press of New England. p. 113. ISBN 978-1-5126-0315-6. OCLC 1032288790 (https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/1032288790) Retrieved 11 January 2019. "[A] young, straight student [who] approached Jennings with the idea of creating a group for gays and straights alike to advocate for LGBT students at CA and to be a vehicle for activism outside of school as well. Jennings, activist par excellence, the man widely credited with beginning the GSA movement, defers much credit to his students, not only for the founding of the club but for its agenda–first addressing homophobia, later advocating for the inclusion of sexual orientation in CA's nondiscrimination policy"
12. Rudolph, Dana (Feb 26, 2009). "Phillips Academy GSA: 20 years of friendship and activism" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090228184752/http://www.baywindows.com/index.php?ch=news&sc=glbt&sc2=news&sc3=&id=87675) *Bay Windows*. James Hoover. Archived from the original (http://www.baywindows.com/index.php?ch=news&sc=glbt&sc2=news&sc3=&id=87675) on 2009-02-28. Retrieved 2019-01-13.
13. Rudolph, Dana (March 16, 2009). "Phillips Academy GSA: 20 Years of Friendship and Activism" (https://www.mombian.com/2009/03/16/phillips-academy-gsa-20-years-of-friendship-and-activism/?doing_wp_cron=1547255990.8672029972076416015625). *Mombian* (blog copy). Retrieved 2019-01-13.
14. "History of GSA Network" (https://gsanetwork.org/about-us/history)
15. No Name Calling Week (http://www.nonamecallingweek.org/cgi-bin/iowa/home.html) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20151115171355/http://www.nonamecallingweek.org/cgi-bin/iowa/home.html) 2015-11-15 at the Wayback Machine
16. "GSA Day for Racial Justice – Feb. 20th, 2015" (http://gsaday.org/). *gsaday.org*.
17. "Change Your School" (http://gsanetwork.org/get-involved/change-your-school) *gsanetwork.org*. gsanetwork. Retrieved 20 January 2015.
18. "Home – Gay-Straight Alliance Network" (http://www.gsanetwork.org). *gsanetwork.org*.

19. "Top 5 Frequently Asked Questions from the Media" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120327081554/http://www.glsen.org/cgi-bin/iowa/all/library/record/1970.html). GLSEN. Archived from the original (http://www.glsen.org/cgi-bin/iowa/all/library/record/1970.html) on 2012-03-27. Retrieved 2013-12-04.
20. "Frequently Asked Questions about GSA Network" (http://www.gsanetwork.org/about-us/faq). *gsanetwork.org*. gsanetwork. Retrieved 20 January 2015.
21. GLBTQ 2004.
22. [null Kosciw, J. G., Greytak, E. A., Bartkiewicz, M. J., Boesen, M. J., & Palmer, N. A. (2011). The 2011 National School Climate Survey: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth in our nation's schools. New York: Gay, Lesbian, & Straight Education Network].
23. Stonefish, T., & Lafreniere, K. D. (2015). Embracing Diversity: The Dual Role of Gay-Straight Alliances. Canadian Journal of Education, 38(4).
24. . Gay-straight alliances are associated with student health: A multi school comparison of LGBTQ and heterosexual youth. Journal of Research on Adolescence, 23, 319–330.
25. St. John, A., Travers, R., Munro, L., Liboro, R., Schneider, M., & Greig, C. L. (2014). The Success of Gay-Straight Alliances in Waterloo Region, Ontario: A Confluence of Political and Social Factors. Journal of LGBT Youth, 11(2), 150-170.
26. McCormick, A., Schmidt, K., & Clifton, E. (2015). Gay–straight alliances: Understanding their impact on the academic and social experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning high school students. Children & Schools, 37(2), 71-77. doi:10.1093/cs/cdu028
27. Poteat, V. P., Yoshikawa, H., Calzo, J. P., Gray, M. L., DiGiovanni, C. D., Lipkin, A., & Shaw, M. P. "Contextualizing Gay-Straight Alliances: Student, Advisor, and Structural Factors Related to Positive Youth Development Among Members" (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4331256). *Child Development*. **86** (1): 176–193. 1 January 2015. doi:10.1111/cdev.12289 (https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fcdev.12289). PMC 4331256 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4331256). PMID 25176579 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25176579).
28. Worthen, M. F. (2014). The interactive impacts of high school gay-straight alliances (GSAs) on college student attitudes toward LGBT individuals: An investigation of high school characteristics. Journal of Homosexuality, 61(2), 217-250. doi:10.1080/00918369.2013.839906.
29. Bidell, M. P. (2011). School Counselors and Social Justice Advocacy for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Students. Journal of School Counseling, 9(10).
30. "Accomplishments of the GSA Network" (https://gsanetwork.org/about-us/history)
31. Jennings, Kevin: *Mama's Boy, Preacher's Son: A Memoir*, page 196. Beacon Press, 2006.
32. (81 F. Supp.2d 1166, 1197 (D. Utah 1999))
33. Jennifer Toomer-Cook; Marjorie Cortez (19 March 1998). "3 groups sue S.L. board over club" (http://www.deseretnews.com/article/619419/3-groups-sue-SL-board-over-clubs.html) *deseretnews.com*. Deseret News. Retrieved 20 January 2015.
34. *National Gay-Straight Alliance Day message from Secretary Arne Duncan* (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94NNqjxn58A). *YouTube*. 24 January 2012.
35. "Proposed LGBT club prompts new Rankin school policy" (http://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/local/2015/01/14/rankin-schools-gay-club-policy/21745481/) *The Clarion Ledger*.
36. *Colin ex rel. Colin v. Orange Unified School District*, 83 F. Supp. 2d 1135 (C.D. Cal. 2000).
37. Vasagar, Jeevan (2 March 2012). "Gay-Straight Alliance club confronts homophobia at north London school" (https://www.theguardian.com/education/2012/mar/02/gay-straight-alliance-homophobia-school) *The Guardian*. Retrieved 16 August 2015.
38. "Connected: LGBTQ-Straight Alliance" (https://www.facebook.com/ConnectedLGBT). *Facebook*.
39. Macgillivray, Ian (2005). "Shaping Democratic Identities and Building Citizenship Skills Through Student Activism: Mexico's First Gay-Straight Alliance". *Equity & Excellence in Education*. **38** (4): 320–330. doi:10.1080/10665680500299783 (https://doi.org/10.1080%2F10665680500299783)
40. Macgillivray, Ian (2006). "The Struggle for Mexico's First Gay-Straight Alliance: Como una Novela Real". *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Issues in Education*. **4** (1): 33–46. doi:10.1300/J367v04n01_04 (https://doi.org/10.1300%2FJ367v04n01_04)
41. "MyGSA" (http://mygsa.ca). *mygsa.ca*.
42. *Equity and Inclusive Education Resource Kit for Ontario High Schools* (https://egale.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/MyGSA_ON_Resource_CompleteKit.pdf) (PDF). Toronto, ON: Egale Canada Retrieved 19 March 2019.

43. Herriot, Lindsay (2015). *Multi-case Study with Canadian Gay Straight Alliances (GSAs)* (https://era.library.ualberta.ca/items/bac29d6d-33e4-4b33-8c66-ef7fc554d595/view/9837c1ae-c4af-4bf7-b4ee-582ee9e3bd37/Herriot_Lindsay_K_20150 9_PhD.pdf) (PDF) (PhD Dissertation). University of Alberta. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
44. Brown, Sarah; Delve, Wes; Gustafsson, Thora; Peer, Adam; Pichette, Jade; Sky, Melissa; Chorzepa, Cynthia; Costa, Susy; Sheffield, Rebecka; Vokins, Mike (2017), *LGBTQ Education Timeline* (http://www.etfo.ca/BuildingAJustSociety/LGBTQ/Documents/EducationTimelineBooklet.pdf) (PDF), Toronto, ON: Elementary Teachers' Federation of Ontario and Canadian Lesbian and Gay Archives
45. Taylor, Catherine; Peter, Tracey (2011). Every class in every school: The first national climate survey on homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia in Canadian schools (https://egale.ca/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/EgaleFinalReport-web.pdf) (PDF) (Report). Toronto, ON: Egale Canada Human Rights Trust. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
46. Wells, Kristopher (8 December 2018). "GSAs are on Alberta's frontlines in battle against hate" (https://calgaryherald.com/opinion/columnists/opinion-gsas-are-on-albertas-frontlines-in-battle-against-hate) *Calgary Herald*. Calgary, AB. Retrieved 19 March 2019.
47. LGBTQ Rights in Schools (https://ccla.org/cclanewsite/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/LGBTQ-Rights-in-Schools-CCLA-and-CCLET-FINAL.pdf.pdf) (PDF) (Report). Toronto, ON: Canadian Civil Liberties Association. 2014. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
48. "Bill 14" [An Act to Support Gay-Straight Alliances] *Bill of 15 December 2015* (http://www.assembly.ab.ca/ISYS/LADDAR_files/docs/bills/bill/legislature_29/session_3/20170302_bill-024.pdf) (PDF).
49. Clancy, Clare (14 November 2018). "Twenty-eight private schools defying GSA law risk losing public funding, says David Eggen" (https://edmontonjournal.com/news/politics/alberta-government-cracks-down-on-private-schools-defying-gsa-law). *Edmonton Journal*. Edmonton, AB. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
50. Ramsay, Caley (4 September 2018). "61 Alberta schools still not complying with GSA rules: education minister" (https://globalnews.ca/news/4427073/alberta-schools-gay-straight-alliance-rules/) *Global News*. Edmonton, AB. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
51. Bellefontaine, Michelle (29 March 2017). "Jason Kenney's views on gay-straight alliances called 'extremist' by Alberta education minister" (https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/edmonton/david-eggen-slams-jason-kenney-gsa-comments-1.4046248). *CBC*. Edmonton, AB. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
52. Krugel, Lauren (20 June 2018). "Schools, parents dispute Alberta gay-straight alliance law" (https://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/schools-parents-dispute-alberta-gay-straight-alliance-law-1.3980920) *CTV News*. Medicine Hat. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
53. Mertz, Emily (5 April 2018). "Court challenge launched against Alberta's GSA bill" (https://globalnews.ca/news/4125768/court-challenge-alberta-education-schools-gsa-bill/) *Global News*. Calgary. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
54. "Celebrating a History of Diversity: Lesbian and Gay Life in Saskatchewan, 1971–2006" (http://library2.usask.ca/srsd/chronology/?year=2003) Library2.usask.ca. Retrieved 2013-12-04.
55. Dinh, Victoria (7 April 2016). "Province's first gay-straight alliance summit to take place in Saskatoon" (https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatoon/sask-first-gay-straight-alliance-summit-1.3526069) *CBC*. Saskatoon. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
56. "Jer's Vision 5th Anniversary Gala (April 14th, 2010)" (http://jersvision.blogspot.com/2010/03/jers-vision-5th-anniversary-gala-april.html). Jersvision.blogspot.com. 10 March 2010. Retrieved 5 December 2014.
57. "Constitution: Renfrew Collegiate Institute Gay/Straight Alliance" (http://rcigsa.wikispaces.com/Constitution/) Rcigsa.wikispaces.com. Retrieved 2013-12-04.
58. "Huffington Post; Dec.15,2011" (http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2011/12/12/dalton-mcguinty-catholic-ontario-bullying-law_n_1143920.html?ref=canada-politics) Huffingtonpost.ca. Retrieved 2013-12-04.
59. "About Us" (http://www.pienb.com/). *Pride in Education*. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
60. "GSA Conference 2011" (http://www.pienb.com/gsa-conference-2011.html). *Pride in Education*. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
61. Logan, Nick (16 May 2010). "New Brunswick teachers and students hold GSA conference" (https://www.dailyxtra.com/new-brunswick-teachers-and-students-hold-gsa-conference-34991) *Xtra*. Toronto, ON. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
62. New Brunswick LGBTQ Inclusive Education Resource (https://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/ed/pdf/K12/LGBTQ/2-GSAGuideForMiddleAndHighSchools.pdf) (PDF) (Report). Toronto, ON: Egale Canada Human Rights Trust. 2014. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
63. "shOUT! PEI's 3rd Gender & Sexuality Awareness Conference" (http://www.upei.ca/communications/events/2016/04/shout-pei-gender-sexuality-alliance-conference) University of Prince Edward Island. 23 April 2016. Retrieved 20 March 2019.

64. "shOUT! PEI's 5th Gender & Sexuality Awareness Conference" (http://www.upei.ca/communications/events/2018/04/shout-peis-gender-sexuality-awareness-conference-out) University of Prince Edward Island. 21 April 2018 Retrieved 20 March 2019.
65. "shOut! PEI's Gender & Sexuality Awareness Conference" (http://www.upei.ca/communications/campusnotice/2018/04/shout-peis-gender-sexuality-awareness-conference) University of Prince Edward Island. 13 April 2018 Retrieved 20 March 2019.
66. "History" (https://youthproject.ns.ca/history/) *The Youth Project*. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
67. "GSA Network" (https://youthproject.ns.ca/gsas/) *The Youth Project*. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
68. Hurley, Cory (5 June 2013). "Corner Brook High to host first gay/straight provincial conference" (https://www.thewesternstar.com/news/local/corner-brook-high-to-host-first-gaystraight-provincial-conference-116450/) *The Western Star*. Corner Brook, NL. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
69. | last = Connors | first = Colleen | title = Students to create "safe space" for LGBT community with Corner Brook conference | newspaper = CBC | location = Corner Brook, NL | date = 29 April 2016 | url = https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/students-create-lgbt-safe-space-at-corner-brook-conference-1.3556672 | access-date = 20 March 2019}}
70. "Education Act Section 4 (b)(e); Section 34 (e)" Sexual orientation and gender identity (http://www.education.gov.yk.ca/pdf/policies/sexual_orientation_and_gender_identity_policy.pdf) (Policy) (Report). Whitehorse, YK: Yukon Department of Education. 5 September 2012 Retrieved 20 March 2019.
71. "Gay student wants Yukon bishop to back off" (https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/gaystudent-wants-yukon-bishop-to-back-off-1.1328216). *CBC*. Whitehorse, YK. 4 March 2013 Retrieved 20 March 2019.
72. "Whitehorse Catholic school principal won't return to job" (https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/whitehorse-catholic-school-principal-won-t-return-to-job-1.1408262) *CBC*. Whitehorse. 18 June 2013 Retrieved 20 March 2019.
73. Winter, Jesse (22 March 2013). "Vanier students demand gay straight alliance" (https://www.yukon-news.com/news/vanier-students-demand-gay-straight-alliance/) *Yukon News*. Whitehorse, YK. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
74. "Vanier Catholic graduates wear rainbow socks to ceremony" (https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/vanier-catholic-graduates-wear-rainbow-socks-to-ceremony-1.2662481) *CBC*. Whitehorse. 2 June 2014 Retrieved 20 March 2019.
75. "Controversial Yukon school policy on gay students overturned" (https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/controversial-yukon-school-policy-on-gay-students-overturned-1.1325082) *CBC*. Whitehorse, YK. 5 March 2013 Retrieved 20 March 2019.
76. Hinchey, Garrett (13 September 2018). "MMIWG hearings in Iqaluit: Day 4" (http://live.cbc.ca/Event/MMIWG_hearings_in_Iqaluit_Day_4?Page=0) *CBC*. Retrieved 20 March 2019.
77. Roberts, Adam (6 April 2011). "Boys' college backs gay straight students" (http://www.stuff.co.nz/national/education/4854531/Boys-college-backs-gay-straight-students) *The Nelson Mail*. Retrieved 28 October 2011.
78. Eder, Jennifer (18 June 2015). "Students have homophobia issue taped" (http://www.stuff.co.nz/nelson-mail/news/69387298/students-have-homophobia-issue-taped) *The Nelson Mail*. Retrieved 15 August 2015.
79. "Gay youth advocate first Kiwi to earn Queen's new honour" (http://www.stuff.co.nz/life-style/life/64922289/Gay-youth-advocate-first-Kiwi-to-earn-Queens-new-honour) *Stuff.co.nz*. 14 Jan 2015.
80. "Young leader off to London to meet the Queen" (http://www.nzherald.co.nz/lifestyle/news/article.cfm?c_id=6&objectid=11466222). *NZHerald*. 17 Jun 2015.
81. "Former Nayland student honoured by Queen for community work" (http://www.stuff.co.nz/nelson-mail/news/69904229/former-nayland-student-honoured-by-queen-for-community-work) *Nelson Mail*. 5 Jul 2015.
82. "School culture crucial for LGBT students" (http://www.radionz.co.nz/news/national/263138/school-culture-crucial-for-lgbt-students). *Radio New Zealand* 6 Jan 2015.
83. "Coming out in school could reduce depression and abuse" (http://www.stuff.co.nz/life-style/well-good/teach-me/66292915/coming-out-in-school-could-reduce-depression-and-abuse) *Stuff.co.nz*. 18 Feb 2015.
84. "Schools eye gay-straight support groups" (http://www.stuff.co.nz/marlborough-express/news/67165955/Schools-eye-gay-straight-support-groups) *Marlborough Express*. 10 Mar 2015.
85. "Who we are" (http://www.safeschoolscoalition.org.au/who-we-are). *Safe Schools Coalition Australia*
86. "Supporter Organisations" (http://www.safeschoolscoalition.org.au/our-supporters/organisations) *Safe Schools Coalition Australia*.
87. "Queer Straight Alliance (QSA)" (https://queerstraightalliance.wordpress.com) *Queer Straight Alliance (QSA)*
88. "Breaking Barriers, First GSA in India" (https://www.thebetterindia.com/86407/meet-co-founder-thrive-magazine-platform-lgbt-youth).
89. "Ardhek Akash, GSA" (https://gsanetwork.org/about-us/history)

Bibliography

- GLBTQ, Encyclopedia (2004). *Gay-Straight Alliances*. glbtq, inc. Archived from the original on 25 May 2015. Retrieved 28 April 2015.

Sources

- Denina, Chris. "Gay Club Loses Touro OK." Vallejo Times-Herald 9 Sept. 2006: A1.[1]
- Buchanan, Wyatt. "Gay rights group's charter is revoked." San Francisco Chronicle 12 Sept 2006: B5. [2]
- American Medical Student Association. 11 Sept. 2006: "Medical Students at TU to protest Abolition of Gay-Straight Alliance Group" [archive.org/web/20081003224051/https://web.archive.org/web/20081003224051/http://www.amsa.org/news/release2.cfx?id=278]
- Gay Lesbian Medical Association. 09 Sept. 2006: "GLMA Decries Decision by Touro University College of Osteopathic Medicine to Ban Gay Straight Alliance Student Group."[3]
- Denina, Chris. "Touro's provost says gay group wasn't dropped." Vallejo Times-Herald 12 Sept 2006: A1.[4]
- Buchanan, Wyatt. "Gay rights group not banned, school says." San Francisco Chronicle. 13 Sept 2006: B4. [5]
- Johnson, Brooke (May 2008). "Out but not loud. Even as acceptance grows, gay DOs, students remain wary" (PDF). *The DO magazine*. American Osteopathic Association: 36–41. Archived from the original (PDF) on January 6, 2016.
- Press release GSA Netherlands.[6]

External links

- Gay Straight Alliance
- Site for Gay-Straight Alliances to register with the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN)
- GSA Network
- Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN) Official Site
- MyGSA.ca Canadian GSA Directory
- Gay/Straight Alliances: A Student Guide
- Gay-Straight Alliances: A Handbook for Students, Educators, and Parents
- Queer Youth Alliance website (UK)
- "Hineini: Coming Out in a Jewish High School," 2005 documentary film profiling a student's attempt to start a GSA at her Jewish High School
- "Gay issues club pits pupils against principal. January 22, 2007. A newspaper article on the predicament faced by RHHS GSA
- *Can LBGTQ + School = Safe?* instructional video for youth on how to start a GSA at their high school.
- *Fish Almost Eaten By a Shark*, Documentary. Beyondmedia Education partners with a 17-year-old latina student who tries to start a GSA at her public high school.
- GLSEN

Retrieved from 'https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gay–straight_alliance&oldid=888632987'

This page was last edited on 20 March 2019, at 12:06 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc, a non-profit organization.